THE FARMER & GARDENER;

AND LIVE-STOCK BREEDER & MANAGER.

CONDUCTED BY I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, AND ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLISHMENT, AT $5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

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☞ When this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber with his receipt.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1835.

THE MORAL REFORMER, *and Teacher of the Human Constitution.*—The above is the title of a periodical which has been recently commenced in Boston by Dr. Alcott. The Doctor seems awake to the importance of teaching young people to know themselves—a branch of knowledge which as relates to the human constitution has hitherto been totally neglected in the routine of studies for all others than Physicians; and he intends to remedy this defect by furnishing *such parts* of this knowledge as may with propriety be given to young persons. We approve most cordially of his design and also of his work, so far as we have yet seen it, and earnestly recommend it the patronage of all thinking people who have the care of children and youth either as parents or teachers. The work is published in pamphlet form once a month, and charged at only *one dollar* a year. Address Dr. Wm. A. Alcott, Boston, Mass.

We extract this week the Doctor's Epitaph, prepared for the Monument of the last individual of our species, which is assumed to have become extinct by blind and obstinate perseverance, from generation to generation, for about five hundred years, in that most absurd of all customs, tight lacing.

VEGETABLE SILK.—There is, at present, considerable activity in a new branch of industry at Paris. We allude to the manufacture of carpets and various other articles of general use, from a substance first imported into France by M. Pavy, to which he has given the name vegetable silk.—This substance has, in effect, an appearance very similar to that of silk, and can be employed as its substitute in a variety of cases. It is white, and will receive dye of any color. This vegetable is gathered in shoots of from fifteen to twenty feet in length, and is of such strength, that four of these shoots plaited together will bear a weight of forty pounds.—*Southern Planter.*

SPLENDID BOUQUET.—The Messrs. Winship exhibited at the Horticultural Rooms on Saturday morning, says the Boston Transcript, one of the most elegant bouquets that has rejoiced our sight for a long season. It was composed of twenty-eight varieties of beautiful flowers now in bloom at their conservatory. We may specify among the choicest, Aloe variegata, Aloe radula, Clerodendrum fragrans, Metrosideros lanceolata, Calla ethiopica, Bletia hyacinthia, Iris chinesis, Justitia cerulea, Pelargonium comptum, and Rivena humilis. It was delightful to look on such an evidence of the riches of our Green Houses, and the increasing fondness for the cultivation of plants, the most innocent recreation ever indulged in by man or woman.

CHARLOTTE COURT HOUSE, (VA.)
Feb. 13th, 1835.

To the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener:—

SIR,—Above is a list of seeds, roots and trees, which I will thank you to send me, carefully labelled. I wish also to get a pair of the Norfolk thin rined pigs. I will thank you to give a particular description of the best plan for erecting suitable styes, shelters, &c. for feeding, raising and fattening hogs, by which I can have the work executed. The raising of hogs in this part of Virginia has become difficult and of doubtful propriety with many of our planters, and many of them rely on the west for their pork. Having fallen into the custom of my neighbours, I purchased the larger part of my pork for the last two or three years—and having satisfied myself from the little experience I have made, that it is not our true interest, have determined to get some of the best breed of hogs known, and feed better than we have heretofore done. I have a pair of the Parkinson, or Bedford hogs, and am much pleased with them.

Your particular attention in procuring for me not only the pure breed, but a fine pair of the Norfolk thin rined pigs, will much oblige,

Yours, respectfully,
JAS. P. MARSHALL.

[We have more than one application for the plan of hog pens, &c. and we beg the assistance of experienced feeders in furnishing them.—ED.]

AGRICULTURE IN JAPAN.—The last London Quarterly contains a review of two recent publications, on the Empire of Japan. From that article we extract a few paragraphs, relating to the skill of the Japanese in the culture of the earth. The Quarterly thus sketches the chief physical and political features of Japan.

"The most important feature of the social polity of Japan, as of the oriental nations generally, is the hereditary nature of all employments, avocations, and situations in life. This deep-seated custom is the great obstacle to improvement, it being the cause, in the language of the Reviewer, of the 'absence of most of those incentives of ambition which form the life-blood of European society.'

"The population of Japan is divided into eight classes:—1, The reigning princes or governors. 2, The nobility. 3, The priests. 4, The military. 5, The civil officers. 6, The traders. 7, The hand-craftsmen. 8, The laborers. The Japanese are believed to excel all oriental nations, in the arts of agriculture and manufacture. They are distinguished as gardeners and florists. They possess the singular art, unknown in Europe and America, of producing miniature samples of the largest products of vegetation. Mr. Meylan speaks of having seen a box offered for sale to the Dutch Governor, three inches long by one wide, in which were flourishing a fir tree, a bamboo, and a palm tree, the latter in blossom. The price asked for the box was about five hundred dollars.

"A country, for whose natural features Mr. Fisher finds his nearest European comparison in the Maggiores, Comos, and Luganos of northern Italy—cultivated like a garden to the summit of its hills; a climate under which the principal productions of the tropics grow side by side with those of southern Europe; a territory indented by seas, and intersected by lakes and rivers, swarming with every animal production of the water; a soil on which the raddish attains the Brobdignag weight of sixty pounds, and the blossom of the plum expands to the size of an English cabbage rose—and all this tenanted by thirty-four millions of people, living under a despotism, and that despotism not the will of an individual, but the fiat of rigid but steadfast, severe but immutable law, which, for at least two centuries past, has kept the community as free from civil dissension as from foreign invasion:—such is the picture presented to us by the most recent visiters to the shores of these *fortunate islands.* Do they not deserve the name, and ought even we, in the pride of our hearts, to spurn the fanciful parallel which some writers have drawn between Japan and Great Britain?"

See to your fences this month, that you may not be delayed when spring work comes on.

THE FARMER.

GAMA GRASS.

A writer in the "Columbus (Ga.) Sentinel," gives the following account of this valuable grass, as it is.

"In some of the last numbers of your valuable paper, an inquiry was made as to the success of the culture of the Gama Grass—and a request that those who had tried it would give the result of their experience, and their opinions. So far as my own extends, I can say but little, not having given it a fair trial—being deficient both in quantity and time. I procured last winter a few seed from Dr. Bartlett, the former able conductor of the "S. Planter," and planted them in a rich bottom soil: only about half a dozen seed came up, owing I presume to my planting them too deep, together with the wet spring, which caused them to rot, and many of the seed being, no doubt, without substance in them, as I have since learned that only those seed which are dark colored will come up, the light or straw colored being entirely without germinating substance. Those which did come up, grew off well and flourished finely—some of the bunches having from seventy to a hundred branches and growing up as tall as my knee. I did not cut it and the cold winter has only killed the blades a little more than half way—there were no stalks, as it does not seed the first year—the blade is from half an inch to three quarters wide.

As I can say but little with regard to my own experience in the cultivation of this important grass, I have it in my power, and authority to communicate the experience and opinions of a gentleman who has made a very fair trial with the article, and he gives it all the praise which has heretofore been bestowed on it.

On my return home from Morgan county, in December last, I called at Mr. Elijah Phillips' of Monroe county, whose standing is well known to the community around him and no doubt to yourselves, as a most excellent and experienced farmer. On the farm of this gentleman I found an abundance of the Gama Grass in cultivation.—By request Mr. Phillips readily gave me his opinion of it, which I noted down at the time. He does not hesitate in saying it is a most superior article, and decidedly preferable to any other grass which he has ever seen, remarkably productive and very nutricious; his horses and cattle are extremely fond of it; indeed, preferring it to fodder, which contains much less nourishment than the grass; it cures readily and retains a sweet odour. It will grow in any soil wet or dry, but the most luxuriant which he had in cultivation this year, is about an acre on the bluff of the river —it flourishes extremely well on hills and marshy grounds, particularly in what is called Crawfish low grounds, drained well.

He prefers planting it in hills of the distance of two feet each way—the hill to be made large, broad and light, after which it requires but little or no cultivation; one or two handfuls of cotton seed deposited in the hill and mixed with the soil, he found to produce a fine effect. A branch of the grass will be set in the centre of the hill, or one or two good seed, and those only of a dark color are good and sound—when the plant comes up (which you will know from its resemblance to young wheat, just out of the ground,) you have little more to do—keep the grass and weeds from growing too large around it, and give it one or two light ploughings during the year.

He has never seen any article of cultivation improve the land on which it is growing, faster than the Gama Grass, although it has a most powerful root, but the bunches are in proportion to the roots, branching numerously and spreading wide. Mr. Phillips, is of opinion it can be cut monthly as long as the season would allow—he made three cuttings the last summer, and he does not think the bunches lost a *half pound* each, the second cutting; and he was certain there was not *two pounds* difference in the branches between the first and third cutting. He weighed several bunches which averaged from twenty to thirty seven pounds each; and he has no doubt there were several of the largest bunches he let stand for seed, which would weigh *thirty pounds* each; in fact he had never seen such production in his life. But let us make the calculation even at fifteen pounds to the bundle or hill, and allow a loss of half for curing, which will leave seven pounds of cured hay—allowing then fifteen hundred hills to the acre, (which is not enough by fifty five hills,) and you will procure *ten thousand five hundred pounds* of good hay from *one acre* at one *cutting*, and if you make three cuttings and allow fifteen hundred pounds for losing, you have the nett amount of *thirty thousand pounds* of good hay, from *one acre* of ground, in *one year*—gray land will always suit it best, and I believe it will make but little difference whether it be planted on hill sides, level, or low grounds, so that it is not red and stiff or too wet: and if the land is poor, it will soon make it rich.

Mr. Phillips has four other kinds of grass besides the Gama: the Feather Top or Velvet Grass, the Crow Foot, which he considers a superior grazing grass, the Red Top which he values next to the Gama for hay, and the Blue Grass.—He was kind enough to give me a half pint of the Gama Grass seed, a few of which, I will give to any gentleman who wishes to make a trial of it.

Respectfully, yours &c.

EDWARD DELONY.

Talbotton, Ga. Jan. 15th, 1835.

[From the Genesee Farmer.]

ON DRAUGHT.

(Continued from page 323.)

In my last number, I alluded to *power*, in the abstract, and made some suggestions in relation to the difference between animal and mechanical power. Leaving the subject of mechanical power, as I then proposed, I shall now proceed to consider the *application of animal power;* and in so doing, shall have reference principally to the power and use of the horse, whose services are in constant requisition, and whose powers are familiar to us all.

The application of the power of a horse, in the ordinary occupations of life, would seem to be a very simple matter, as it really is, and hardly worth a minute investigation; and yet we shall find as we progress, that the result of every animal effort, must depend upon a vast variety of principles and circumstances, connected with the exertion made.

Upon the *structure* of the animal, much may depend, as I had occasion to notice when treating upon the Horse in vol. 2. Every animal is a beautiful piece of mechanism, made up of exquisitely fine wrought pullies and levers, which are forced into vigorous action at every exertion of power. A horse, from the very nature of his formation, is peculiarly calculated for *draught.*—To exemplify this, let us consider for a moment, the difference in applying the power of a man and a horse. The process of dragging is produced by throwing the body forward, and making its weight available as well as its strength, thus making the feet, the fulcrum of a lever, and the weight and strength the effective power. The centre of gravity in both animals is about the centre of the body, to wit, just behind the shoulders in the horse, and just below the arms in the man. Now supposing the weight and strength of both animals to be the same, the fact, that the hind legs of the horse must be considered the fulcrum, necessarily throws the centre of gravity much further forward in the horse, than it could possibly be done by the man. Consequently the effect produced, must be in proportion to the weight of the body and the distance the weight is applied beyond the fulcrum. This is constantly the case in practice. The muscular strength of a man is nearly as great as that of a horse, but from his upright construction, he cannot apply it in the same way. He can carry a great weight up a ladder, if applied to his shoulders, and yet in the act of pulling, his power is lost, for the want of weight, and its proper application. The horse too, in ascending a steep hill, can produce very little effect, because in that case, his whole muscular strength must be exerted against his own gravity and that of the load; while on a horizontal surface, he is enabled to take advantage of his great weight, as well as muscular powers.

Now although the weight of a horse may remain the same, and be applied under most circumstances, with the same effect, not so with the muscles. A constant strain upon them, will soon destroy their power of action, and render the animal useless. We are all aware of this from experience,—thus we feel more fatigue by standing than by walking, because one particular set of muscles is then kept constantly exerted. We must therefore vary the resistance, so as to suit the power and gait of the animal. But in varying the resistance, it cannot be elastic or yielding, except at the expense of power; for in that case, if too much power should be applied, the horse would naturally fall forward, and thereby lose his exertion; and if the power should be insufficient he would be drawn back by the strain, and it would require a greater effort to restore the motion. This is constantly exemplified in towing canal boats, and in the lead horses of stage coach teams. In the former case, the length and curve of the rope give an elasticity to the strain; and the necessity of keeping the rope out of the water, compels the animal to keep up an unremitted pull in an oblique direction. So in harnessing horses one before another, the leader by tightning the traces is constantly relieving the strain from the wheel horse, and the wheel horse from the leader,

so that these horses labor under all the disadvantages of a long, elastic and constantly yielding load, which is not only fatiguing, but prevents their united exertion upon the carriage. A horse therefore to work to advantage, must have a rigid resistance, but neither uniform, nor without remission. Hence we readily perceive, why a horse works easier on an undulating road, than upon a perfectly level one, and also why he will draw more, when attached directly to his load, than when at a distance.

The *effect* gained by the action of a horse, or in other words his *productive muscular power*, must depend upon his *rate of speed*, the *power of traction he can exert*, and the *number of hours he can work*. As these are important considerations, connected with the *application of animal power*, it is desirable to examine them more in detail, and with that view, I shall avail myself, as heretofore, of the statements and calculations of Mr. Tredgold and others.

Neither the speed or power of a horse can be of any avail, unless some useful effect is produced, over and above mere velocity. Now the *limit* of *speed* in any horse, is the distance he can accomplish in a given time, for several days in succession, without weight; and the limit of his power, is when the weight can scarcely be moved. The medium point between these two limits, is evidently the one most advantageous for the application of his power. This medium is said to be, half the extreme or limit of velocity of a horse working unloaded; and the force of traction, half the limit of his power. For instance, if six hours be the length of a day's work decided upon, and if a horse working that time can go six miles per hour unloaded, and therefore producing no useful effect, and supposing the limit of power of the same horse equal to 250 lbs., it is found that he will do the most work in the same number of hours, when drawing a load at the rate of half six, or three miles per hour; and half of 250 lbs. or 125 lbs., will be the strain correspoding to this speed. As the *limit of velocity* depends upon the time the speed is kept up, the following table, drawn from experiments, will show the proportion of duration of labor, and maximum of velocity of the average of horses:

	Hours.								
Duration of labor,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10
Velocity in miles per hour unloaded,	14¾	10½	8½	7½	6⅔	6	5½	5¼	4⅔

This evidently shows the advantage of reducing the speed, and prolonging the exertion. It will here also be seen, that the velocity of horses corresponding to eight hours' work, is five miles and a quarter per hour, and consequently the rate at which he would travel when loaded is but little more than 2½ miles per hour. But Mr. Tredgold estimates, from long experience, the time in which the average of horses can accomplish most work without injury to themselves, to be only six hours per day, instead of eight, which will of course increase his average velocity when loaded, to three miles per hour.

But we cannot always control the velocity and time of duration, as here supposed, for our stage coaches and other conveyances for passengers, have reference only to speed, and the great object of proprietors is to obtain it with the greatest economy. Mr. Tredgold has given a table which shows at once the reduction of effect by increasing the velocity. A force of traction of 125 lbs. continued for six hours at the rate of three miles per hour is taken as the standard, and considered equal to the arbitrary number, 1,000. The first column will show the velocity or rate per hour, continued for six hours per day; the second represents the force of traction of which the animal is capable; and the third, the comparative effects produced.

Miles per hour.	Force of traction in lbs.	Effect produced.
2	166	888
3	125	1,000
3½	104	972
4	83	888
4½	62½	750
5	41⅔	555
5½	36½	500

If however, the hours of labor be lessened, taking the velocity corresponding to the greatest useful effect, the results will be much greater, and the velocity may be raised much higher, as will be seen in the following table.

Here the first column is the length of day's work; the second, the velocity corresponding to that time, or half the limit of velocity shown in table first, and the third column, the comparative effect produced, the force of traction being in each case 125 lbs.

Duration of labor in hours.	Velocity, miles per hour.	Effect produced.
2	5¼	578
3	4¾	709
4	3⅗	813
5	3¼	909
6	3	1,000
7	2¾	1,063
8	2⅛	1,110

To attain higher velocity, it is necessary still further to reduce the load; and the following table is calculated upon the supposition of the strain being only one half the last, viz. 62½ lbs.; this is about the average exertion of each horse in a four horse heavy stage coach.

Duration of labor, hours per day.	Velocity.	Effect produced.
4	5½	613
3	6⅘	534
2	7½	435
1	11	307

In mail or light coaches, where ten, eleven, or twelve miles an hour is attained, the average strain of each horse is barely 40 lbs., and the effect produced, not much more than one half the above, or 160.

These tables are calculated upon the supposition that the roads are good and the resistance small, and therefore allowance must always be made when roads are uneven, for increased resistance, and a corresponding expense of power. It will be observed, too, that in rapid travelling the power is much more expensive, owing to the great loss sustained by increased velocity; and the bad consequences of a uniform strain, is more severely felt by the horses, and therefore occasional relief much more urgent.

From all that has been stated, it will readily be seen, how important it is to all persons engaged in transporting property to understand fully the principles which regulate the increase or diminution of *effect* produced by their teams, and no persons have a greater interest in this subject than farmers. Their great object, with others, is to obtain the greatest amount of effect, with the least expenditure of power. Let every man then, investigate this subject for himself, that he may know when and how he is obtaining the greatest possible effect, from the expense and power applied.

QUERCUS.

THE FARMER.—There is not a more independent being in existence than the farmer. The *real* farmer; he who attends strictly to the duties of his profession; who keeps every thing about him snug and tidy, and who seeks every opportunity to introduce such improvements of the day as will tend to add beauty and worth to his farm. Such a farmer is always happy and independent, and he lives as it were in a little world of his own with nothing to trouble him, save the cares of his farm, which by the way are considered rather as pleasures than otherwise. His mind is always at ease, and the duties of his calling are performed with a good degree of pleasure. When the toils of the day are over and the 'night cometh,' he takes his seat at the domestic fireside and whiles away the evening in sweet converse with his little family circle. The toils of the day have been perhaps rather arduous—but what of that? They are drowned and forgotten in the pleasures of the evening. And then, he feels a sincere pleasure on reflection, that while he rests from his labors his business continues to flourish. His crops are growing and preparing for harvest; his cattle, &c. are fattening ready for the market, and every thing prospers. With such thoughts as these, he can calmly resign himself to the night's repose and rise on the morrow with the returning sun, refreshed and prepared for the duties of another day. —*Intelligencer & Mowhawk Adv.*

Majandie, a French physician, has lately published a treatise on the powers of the lungs for absorbing poisonous substances and medicines. The colleges hitherto have, in general, denied that the influence of medicine could be carried into the system through the medium of the lungs. Majandie's object is to prove that it can be, both more powerfully and rapidly, than by the bowels. If the French physician be correct, the medicated vapor bath will become a powerful engine in the hands of our faculty.—*N. Y. Star.*

CURIOUS COINCIDENCES.—Aaron and Robert Fay, two brothers, who lived in the town of S, in the county of Worcester, and who died near the close of the last century, had each born to him *twenty* children; each brother had *two* wives, each wife of each husband had ten children, and each of the four wives had *seven* sons and *three* daughters. One fact more: *one* of each family only survives, and that one, in both cases, the youngest born.

Never quit certainty for hope.

THE BREEDER & MANAGER.

Management of Calves.

The Management of Calves is a matter of interest with the dairy farmer. The object is to fatten or rear calves in a healthful condition with the least possible expense to the dairy. We find in an article upon this subject, in the Edingburgh Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, written by Mr. Aiton, some remarks which are new to us, and which we believe, will be useful the to dairy patrons of the Cultivator. In fattening calves for the butcher, the dairymen of Strathaven, whose practice Mr. A. describes, consider it most profitable to feed them from four to six weeks, at which age they are made to bring from £3 to £4. ($13 to $17.) Beyond this age they make but a bad return for their feed, and under it they are justly considered unfit for the market. The following is given as the Strathaven mode of feeding, and furnishes also the reasons for the practice:

"The calves are fed on milk only, with seldom any admixture; and they are not permitted to suck their dams, but are taught to drink their milk from a dish. As arguments are advanced for even the worst of practices, those who allow their calves to suck, say, that by so doing, a much greater portion of saliva is secreted, and carried with the milk into the stomach of the calf, where it promotes digestion, and accelerates the growth and fattening of the young animal. But although saliva is necessary to digestion, it can be drawn forth by placing an artificial teat in the mouth of the calf while feeding, and preventing the animal from drinking its milk too hastily, or giving it too cold. In the dairy districts of Scotland, the dairy-maid puts one of her fingers into the calves' mouths when they are feeding, and this, or any thing similar, serves the same purpose as the natural teat, in promoting the necessary secretion of the saliva. A piece of clean leather, about three inches long, and fixed to the bottom of the dish, will, when the milk is given slowly, so that the saliva may be drawn from the glands of the calf, and conveyed to the stomach with the milk, answer every purpose that sucking can serve, and still more saliva may be conveyed to the stomach of the calves. When they are not feeding, a lump of chalk is often laid within their reach, by licking which they are induced to swallow much saliva that would otherwise drop from their mouth and be lost. Calves frequently chew or suck anything that is within their reach, not for food, but to help them to swallow saliva, and on that account something like a teat should be placed near them, that by sucking it they may promote the secretion of saliva, and convey it to their stomach.

"But though sucking the dam may be favorable to the calf, yet it seriously injures the cow. The calf cannot, when young, consume all the milk of a good cow, and she becomes so fond of her calf that she will not yield her milk to the dairy-maid; and unless the cow's udder is completely emptied of milk every time she is milked, the lactic secretion is gradually diminished, and the cow will ultimately run dry on that account; but when the milk is drawn from the cows and given by hand to the calves, every thing can be regularly corrected to the advantage of the cow, the calf, and the owner of both. And when calves are reared for stock, various substitutes for milk can be gradually introduced, and the milk slowly withdrawn, without injuring the stomach of the calf by a too sudden change of food. And when calves are to highly fed, the milk of two cows can be given them by hand-feeding, while cows will suckle none but their own calves.

"The whole secret of fattening calves for veal is to give them, after they are three or four weeks old, an abundance of milk, keep plenty of dry litter in their stalls, let them have the benefit of good air, moderate warmth, and be nearly in the dark, as they hurt themselves with sportiveness when exposed to too much light. In Holland, the best feeders keep their calves in pens or coops, in which they can stand or lie at pleasure, but cannot turn themselves round. I am not sure that such rigid confinement is beneficial.—It is necessary, however, to keep fat calves in places where they have but little light. They require to be fed twice every twenty-four hours.

"If a calf becomes *costive*, a small portion of bacon or mutton broth will give them ease; and if they begin to *purge*, a small quantity of rennet, used in coagulating milk, will cure that disease. The Scotch calves are never bled, nor infusions of linseed, oil-cake, or any other food given them, but pure milk from the cow."—*Cultivator.*

[From the Farmer's Register]

Colic in Horses.

It is a source of consolation to sensitive minds to reflect that the diseases of the brute creation are few and simple in their nature: but at the same time it is mortifying to know that they are not considered sufficiently important to require the attention of men of science and ability. Too little attention is generally devoted to a proper acquaintance with these diseases, when their treatment properly belongs to every husbandman. If each farmer having a knowledge of an approved remedy for any disease would communicate it, the information would become as extensive as the Register is circulated—nor would I consider it too heavy a tax upon its columns. These truths being impressed upon my mind, I am disposed to follow the humble manner of some of your correspondents, and give a recipe I have always found singularly efficacious for colic in horses.

The causes of this disease are numerous—bad food, hard rides, constipated bowels, sudden transitions from heat to cold and the reverse, bots, and even customary food when the system is previously weakened by fatigue and overaction. To cure the disease produced from any of the foregoing causes, I generally administer an ounce of laudanum in a little water, which has invariably succeeded with me—but candor compels me to acknowledge my veterinary practice is not extensive; but I have used the above recipe successfully after the ineffectual administration of a variety of other remedies, which entitles it to further trial.

Its mode of operation may be explained upon philosophical principles. The various causes of the disease generally destroy the equilibrium of circulation and excitability. The blood flows from the surface of the body towards the point of diseased or weakened action, and congestion ensues in some part of the alimentary canal. So long as this congestion exists, so long must nervous irritation and spasmodic action, and consequently the suffering of the animal continue. But restore this altered circulation and derangement, and ease follows; a healthy and natural condition of the system immediately supervenes. Now no remedy promises so far to fulfil these healthy indications as laudanum. It is a powerful anti-irritant and diffusible stimulant, as well as spasmodic. The irritation being relieved by any remedy, the spasm relaxed, and a cure follows as surely as light drives away darkness. No danger need be apprehended from its early administration, but if fever and inflammation were to exist it would be certainly forbidden. This condition of the system requires bleeding, purging, and clystering; and frequently a use of cold water on the surface.

R. H.

Feeding Cattle in Winter.

The subjoined remarks, appropriate to the season, are from the New England Farmer:

There is no part of farm management, which requires more skill and attention than that of feeding cattle and other domestic animals. Regularity with regard as well to the time in which they receive their meals as to the quantity given at each meal is of great consequence. If cattle or swine miss their customary allowance they will pine and fret away their flesh at a rate, which a person unaccustomed to this branch of economy would not anticipate.

It is important that your store cattle, as well as those intended for the butcher, should be kept in a thriving state. Whether their progress in growth or fatness be slow or fast it should never be intermitted. If the animals remain stationary, you lose your time, and the interest of what they are worth. Nor is this all. By irregularity and inequality in feeding, you injure the health and constitution of your cattle, and in such a case, no management can make them profitable stock either for keeping on hand, or preparing for the butcher. Feeding cattle may be compared to rowing a boat against a current; if you miss a stroke or two, you not only cease to advance but are driven backwards. Three times a day, precisely at a certain hour, according to Mr. Lawrence, ought to be the regular allowance.

With regard to feeding cattle the proverb well applies, "There is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty." "Cattle," said Dr. Deane, "are more liable to be pinched with cold in December and January than afterwards. And no man knows how favorable the latter part of the season may be. Advantage also, in some cases, may be made of browsing in the latter more than in the former part of the winter, as the buds then begin to swell, and the twigs have not more sap in them than before."

"Neat cattle and horses (says the same writer,) should not have so much laid before them at once as will quite serve to fill them. The hay they have breathed on much they will not eat up clean unless they are very hungry. It is best, therefore, to fodder them twice at night, and twice in the morning. Let neat cattle as well as horses have both light and fresh air let in upon their fod-

der, and when the weather is not too cold or stormy, allow the windows to be opened. What one sort of cattle leave should be thrown to another sort. Those which chew the cud will eat the leavings of those which do not, and *vice versa*.

[From the Ohio Farmer.]

SCAB IN SHEEP.—*Mr. Medary*:—I observe (going the rounds of the newspapers) a preparation of quicksilver, spirits of Turpentine and lard, recommended as a cure for scab in sheep. My own experience and observation authorizes me to think this preparation of very doubtful utility, if not deleterious—in fact it is no other than the Mercurial Ointment of our shops—(ungo intum caercileum) and is liable to many objections.

1st. It is expensive and troublesome to prepare.
2d. It can have no effect unless it enters the circulation and produces a partial salivation, and if the sheep be exposed to the wet or cold, while under the influence of mercury—they would be liable to take cold and be thrown into the rheumatism or other painful, if not fatal disorders.

A safer remedy will be found in the Hotch potch heretofore recommended in the Farmer, composed of gamboge, charcoal, saltpetre and oxygen of iron, if no fever.

This preparation, if fed twice a week to sheep, has uniformly removed the disorder and no Scab, Murrain or dropping of wool has occurred where it has been properly used.

MEDICUS.

Jan. 14, 1835.

The Pork of Brazil.—The Hogs in Brazil grow to an enormous size, and their fat supplies the whole country with nearly all the grease they use for their cooking. The mode of curing it, is this. The carcase is skinned, with all the fat adhering to it, which is sometimes two or three inches thick. It is then dry salted, and rolled up in bundles, and in that form sent to market wrapped up in baskets. It is sometimes brought on the backs of mules, more than a hundred miles, and in the street where it is sold by wholesole, it is to be seen in immense quantities. The purity of the atmosphere, preserves it for months in that state. It is an indispensable dish on every table, under the name of *tocinho*, and is generally free from rancidity. It is a complete substitute for lard, which is absolutely unsaleable, or at least was so in the year 1827.

Another standard every day dish in Brazil, is the *carne secca*, or jerked beef, which is the flesh of the wild cattle slain in the Provinces of Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, and Rio Grande, the most Southern Province of Brazil. The climate of that region is such as to permit the drying of beef in the sun, cut in thin slabs, and salted, and the export trade is carried on to an immense extent. —*Philad. Gaz.*

Costiveness—Mr. Hind and others, recommended *back raking* in case of costiveness in horses.—This is a disagreeable operation, and I believe perfectly useless, as the costiveness will certainly return and continue, and the operation have to be repeated until the cause is removed. Now I take Gamboge to be the proper medicine, to remove the cause, and the balls recommended heretofore, have uniformly produced a permanent relief; and I recommend it with confidence accordingly.—*Ohio Farmer.*

CHESTER COUNTY BEEF.—The Village (Pa.) Record, of Wednesday, contains a list of fat cattle weighed in the hayscales at Kennet Square, (and belonging to that and the adjoining townships) from the 25th December to the 1st February.—The list comprises forty head of cattle; the live weight of each is given separately; and there is not one of them which did not weigh upwards of 1750 pounds. The heaviest of them weighed 2303; and the general average of the 40, might probably be stated at from 1900 to 2000 pounds. Besides these, it was stated some time since, in the same paper, that Enoch Dixon, of Kennet, had raised six head of cattle, the heaviest of which weighed 2562 pounds. The enlightened agriculturalists of Chester County understand this branch of their business.

THE GARDENER.

[From the Horticultural Register.]

ON THE CULTURE OF ASPARAGUS.

There are several varieties of this valuable plant, and the common garden asparagus (*asparagus officinalis*) is cultivated extensively for the table. It grows best on a soil light and rich. If the use of the plant can be postponed for a year or two, it will be found most advantageous to raise it from the seed.

The following mode of culture has been successfully practised by experienced gardeners. Dig a trench two and a half feet wide and one foot deep. The bottom of this should be covered with good manure, well rotted, four inches thick. Upon that place a layer of loam four or five inches thick, upon which the roots are set six inches apart. Then cover the roots with good earth, and the succeeding fall spread horse manure over the bed. The following Spring uncover the surface with an iron rake and take off the manure and dig it with a dung fork. We know of an asparagus bed, which has been forty years established, and is as vigorous and productive now as it was five years after it was commenced.

Some gardeners affirm that asparagus should always be propagated by seeds. And that for the purpose of obtaining the best seeds, the most promising buds should be marked and tied to a stick, &c. But more of this hereafter. If sown to transplant, (according to Abercrombie,) one quart of seed will be requisite for a bed four feet and a half wide, and six feet long. If plants a year old are wanted for a plantation, then for a bed four feet and a half wide by thirty feet in length, to contain four rows of plants, nine inches distant in the row, one hundred and sixty plants will be requisite. The seed should be sown in April or May, in the same manner as onions, eighteen inches apart.

The following method of planting is recommended by Abercrombie: "Stretch a line lengthwise the bed, nine inches from the edge, and with a spade cut out a small trench about six inches deep, perpendicular, next to the line, turning the earth displaced along by the other side of the trench; and, having the plants ready, set a row along the trench, nine inches apart, with the crown of the roots two inches below the surface, drawing some earth, just to fix them as placed. Having planted one row, directly cover them fully with the earth of the trench, raking it back regularly an equal depth over the crown of the plants. Proceed then to open another trench a foot from the first: plant it as above, and in the same manner plant four rows in each bed. Then lightly raking the bed, length-wise, draw off any stones and hard clods, and dress the surface neat and even. Then let the edge be lined out in exact order, allowing three feet for each alley. But, sometimes, in planting large compartments of asparagus, a first trench having been made and the roots placed as above, then a second trench is opened; of which the earth is turned into the first over the plants. So proceed in planting the whole; making allowance between every four rows for an alley of three feet, more or less. It is of very great importance to take up the roots carefully and expose them to the air as little as possible before planting.

If you would raise asparagus directly from seed, without transplanting, you may sow two or three seeds in the places designated above for setting the plants, and cover them with an inch of good soil. When the plants are up they should be thinned to one in a place.

In a *Treatise on Gardening*, by J. Armstrong of Duchess, N. Y., it is directed to plant roots of *three* years old, instead of those of one or two years old, according to the usual practice. The author observes that "roots of three years will not only give fruit sooner than those of one or two years, but their fibres being harder, and roots more numerous, are better able to sustain the violence inseparable from transplantation, and the other accidents, (such as heating and chafing,) which often accompany it, particularly if the roots be brought from a distance.

Asparagus beds should be completely loosened to a moderate depth every Spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, with a proper fork, having three short tines, six to eight or nine inches long. But care must be taken not to go too deep, so as to wound the crown of the roots. The beds being loosened in every part to a moderate depth, should be raked over before the buds begin to advance. In Autumn, after the tops are turned white by frost, they should be cleared off, and a layer of dung, or rich soil an inch thick, laid over the bed. This should be done yearly, and the bed kept clean of weeds. If the bed should get too high by this management, the surface may be taken off with a spade early in the Spring to the depth of two inches, before the young shoots are in the way. But when this is done, a thin dress of rotten dung or compost should be laid on. This plant, according to *Deane's New England Farmer*, grows well in ground that is shaded. The sprouts will be very large and tender, but they will not be so early. It is not amiss to have one bed in a shady place to supply the table, after the season is over for cutting the first.

CUTTING AND GATHERING.—In new plantations be careful not to begin cutting till the stools have become mature in the third or fourth year.—

Likewise observe, both in old and new beds, to gather all the produce in a regular successive order, within the proper limits of the season. As the rising shoots project two, three, four or five inches at most, above the top of the ground, while the top bud remains close and plump, they are in the best condition for gathering. Cut them off, within the ground, with a sharp pointed knife, or small saw, nine inches long; thrusting the knife or saw down straight, close to each stool separately, cut it off slantingly, about three inches below the surface, with care not to injure the young buds, advancing below. Observe in a new plantation, in the first year's gathering, if the shoots come up of irregular sizes, to cut only some of the larger for a fortnight, or three or four weeks, and then permit the whole to run; but otherwise, when in strong production, gather all as they come, two or three times a week, or as required by the season till the 21st of June; then at furthest terminate the cutting, and permit the after shoots to run up the stalk till October. If from a particular inducement you cut later than the 21st of June, be careful to leave two or more shoots to each stool, in order to draw nourishment to it: for the stools left without growing shoots will perish; and by negligence in this respect, many unproductive spots are left in beds.

To save Asparagus Seed.—"Select some of the finest and earliest heads as they make their appearance in the Spring; tie them to stakes during the Summer, taking care not to drive the stake through the crown of the plants. In Autumn, when the berries are ripe, wash out the seeds, if for the market, or to be sent to a distance; but for home sowing, keep them in the berry till the time of sowing, the pulp being a great nourishment to the seed, which ought to be kept in a dry place through the winter."—*Hort. Trans.*

It is recommended never to cut down the stalks of asparagus in Autumn till the sap is gone out, and the stalks are dry and withered, because the vital juices return to the roots, and strengthen the plants for the next season.

Blanching Asparagus.—According to some writers, in Spain, Vienna, and some other parts of Europe, it is customary, in order "to give asparagus shoots growing in the open air as much length and tenderness as possible, there is inverted over each stem destined to be gathered, as soon as it shoots above ground, a wooden tube or pipe eighteen inches high, and one inch in diameter." Dr. Forbes on the same subject says, "in order to preserve the whiteness of the asparagus shoots they should be covered with a wooden or earthen pipe of twelve or fifteen inches in height, with a hole in the top."—*Hort. Trans.*

"We have no doubt but that asparagus is nearly as much the better for being bleached as sea-kale, which is said to be an asparaginous plant.—The sea-kale, according to Mr. Lowell, 'should be covered with pots or boxes in March, so as to exclude the light and to blanch it or make it white. If not blanched it is not so beautiful to the eye, or so tender and so delicate to the taste as if blanched.'"

Asparagus is found growing naturally on the borders of salt marshes, from which it was inferred that salt would be a good manure for that plant. Dr. Deane asserted that, "To a bed fifty feet by six, a bushel of salt may be safely applied before the plants start in the spring."

A writer for the *Genesee Farmer* recommends horn shavings and chips, to be dug into the ground as excellent manure for asparagus. The effect of this manure was scarcely perceptible till about three years after its application, when it enabled the cultivator "to cut daily large quantities of the finest asparagus *half an inch in diameter.* After the shavings began to decompose their effect was enormous."

It has been recommended, if the season be dry, to water asparagus beds with the drainings of a dung-hill, or leached manure, once or twice a week, the beds being somewhat hollow towards the centre, the better to retain the water or rain.

In a valuable paper, written by the Hon. John Welles, a method is described as the result of experience, by which the process of cultivating asparagus is greatly simplified. The following is an extract from the paper referred to.

"One of my predecessors, in about 1765, from a wish for the convenience of a good asparagus bed, as well as a strong impression of the difficulties of having a good one, set about it in earnest. By all report there was trenching or deep digging, paving with bricks at the bottom, and a laying of manure low down, and much more dug into the soil. This certainly became a good bed, and was always so considered.

"In about twenty-five years, or 1790, its decay was very observable, and it soon dwindled away to little or nothing.

"For some years the privation was submitted to. But in about 1800, a new bed was made with the same labor and expense, except the paving. This too proved a good bed. It lasted about the same time with the preceding, and some two or three years since was allowed to grow to grass.

"About twelve years ago while the last mentioned bed was in full bearing I was led to think that much of the trouble might be avoided in the process and preparations for its culture. A piece of ground was taken on the same farm, of a deep, rich soil. After a common corn crop was taken off, the land was ploughed and manured in the usual course. Holes were then dug twelve or fourteen inches in depth, and about the same distance apart, and two or three shovels of compost manure were mixed with a part of the earth. The roots of a year's growth were then inserted at about six inches in depth. This bed has flourished and has been thought productive as any whatever. At the same time with a view of a more full and fair course of experiments, I took a piece of land in another place of opposite character, being a thin light soil, and adopted a like course, and the result was equally favorable. The only difference to be noted was that the latter was more early in coming forward from the nature of the soil.

"However rare it may be that there is any over cultivation or preparation of the soil for any vegetable production, it would seem here to be the case. * * *

"If the bed from frequent weeding becomes low, it may be raised with dock mud to advantage.—This produces no weeds, while the saline particles are favorable to its growth."

We think this last suggestion of Mr. Welles will be very useful to cultivators, who reside near the sea-shore, and indeed all his observations are important.

Asparagus may be forced in hot beds by using three years old plants, which alone are suitable to that purpose. In this, set the plants at the distance of two inches. Mr. Armstrong observes that the mode of taking plants from hot beds "differs from that used for plants raised in the natural way. If you employ a knife you cannot fail to destroy many young plants, (on account of the closeness with which they stand to each other,) but the mode in which you do least mischief, is to thrust your finger down along side of the bud, and break it off at the root." T. G. F.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Epitaph.

Here perished the last puny individual of a race of beings, originally made in the image of their Creator; and of course noble and godlike. Their lives were at first protracted a hundred years or more; and were not only long, but useful and happy. But though made 'upright,' they 'sought out many inventions,' some of which resulted in their ruin.

The length and happiness of their lives had been made dependent upon the free and rapid circulation of about three gallons (in an adult) of blood through every part of their bodies; and the preservation of this blood in a *pure state.* To preserve it in the latter condition, a set of organs, called lungs, had been placed in a large cavity in the upper part of the body, and things had been so contrived that by a process denominated breathing, these lungs were inflated with air twenty times or more a minute, and as often emptied; and when thus frequently filled with pure air, the effect was to remove such impurities of the blood, (which was constantly passing through them,) as this fluid had acquired in going the frequent round of every part of the system.

These lungs were contained in a large bony hollow or cavity, shaped somewhat like a sugar loaf; broad and capacious below, but smaller above. Although this cavity was surrounded by bones, it was easily compressible, especially about the bottom.

Now it so happened that after this race of beings had existed about 5700 years, the females, who constituted about half their whole number, undertook to *improve* their structure. They did not like the shape which the Creator had given them; it was ugly, they thought, and ungraceful. So they began to compress the cavity of the lungs about the bottom, and retain it in this shape. At first such an outrageous and impious procedure was not generally tolerated, and the practice was for a time set aside. But after repeated efforts, they at last succeeded, about the year of the world 5800, and the custom became general and permanent.

The first evil results were not so obvious. At least it was not quite obvious to the sufferer, that tight lacing was the cause; tho' her physicians told her so. They consisted chiefly in short and difficult breathing; greater liability to colds and obstructions in the system; coughs; cold extremities,

irregular appetite; bad digestion; languor; and a pale or leaden appearance. But as the bony cavity became permanently contracted at the bottom, like the mouth of a purse, all the other organs—the stomach, liver, and even the nerves, became affected. To the former complaints were now added dyspepsia, scrofula, hypochondria, consumption, and many more, tedious and difficult diseases. Not only was the body diseased; but through that the mind became affected. There was a law in their frames that if one member,—as the lungs—suffered, all the other members suffered with it, and also that if the body was injured, the mind and soul suffered sooner or later, in similar proportion. To pale, emaciated, sickly bodies, were now added feeble and debilitated minds, and sluggish or cold affections towards their fellows, and their Creator.—Not only was there a general nervousness, as it was sometimes called, irritability; but a downright fretfulness, peevishness, and impatience.

These evils were most general among a class or order of people called Christians; and so called because the name of their founder and leader was Christ. These persons professed to follow this leader's directions in all things, and those directions had been recorded after his decease in a Book. This taught that it was their duty to do *all* things in such a manner as would most promote the glory of God in the general good of the universe; and to preserve their bodies in the greatest possible degree of health and vigor for this purpose. If those bodies were thus duly taken care of, they were distinctly told that they might become residences or temples of the Holy Spirit.

In spite of all this, however, their bodies continued to be injured in the foregoing manner, and with the foregoing results. But the whole is not yet told. The evils having become permanent in the individuals of one generation, soon became so much a part of the general constitution that they were transmitted to others.

For the first 200 years of the history of this declension, the length of human life and the vigor of the race, did not seem materially altered, except in the case of those females who were immediate sufferers. The robust part of them, and the males generally, did not seem to be greatly degenerated. But in the next century, not only the one sex, but the other began to be slender and wasp-shaped; their size was greatly diminished, and their symmetry disturbed. Idiots of both sexes became greatly increased in number; monsters were more frequent; diseases, especially dyspepsia and consumption, became more common and fatal; and the whole race was now most evidently dwindling away. It was in vain that the teachers on soul and body,—among the Christians—had preached loud and long on the subject; such was the general devotion to the goddess Fashion that they had preached in vain; and now they had no lungs to preach with.

By the year 6200, the last of this beautiful and originally noble race of men—a solitary idiot—sank down with age and its decrepitude at thirty, and rose no more. The other races of men continued a little longer. The latest race to expire was the noble, but unfortunate Africans. But they, too, perished in the end. At last, the only remaining individual of their number, and the latest to dwell on the earth's surface, a feeble individual, not more than three feet in height, and differing from a wasp only in size, having breathed out her uncomfortable spirit on this spot—became a prey to a few wretched, famished dogs and vultures; for there were none to bury her.

This stone is erected on the spot where she expired, not in her remembrance, for she was too puny and ignoble to deserve notice; but in remembrance of man in general, once the proud inhabitant of this world, and its rightful and duly constituted lord.

SEASONABLE HINTS FOR FEBRUARY.

Wood which is wanted either for timber or fuel, should be cut in the present month if not already done. If left until the sap rises in the spring, its value will be greatly diminished, especially if intended for rails, posts, or other kinds of timber, as it is found that the durability depends greatly on its being cut when most free from sap. Timber cut early in the spring, soon becomes what is called *sap rotten*; but if cut only a few weeks later, when trees are in full leaf, it will remain sound in similar situations. Probably the best time, however, is the present month.

Wheat fields should be examined to ascertain if the water courses are free from obstructions. Thaws not unfrequently occur during the winter, and furrow drains become choked with snow, ice, and earth, especially if they have not been well cleared of loose earth the previous autumn. Geese often stray upon wheat fields during thaws and do much injury. Whenever open weather occurs during winter, the first inquiry ought therefore to be, "Where are the geese?"

Cattle should not be kept too closely together in yards, and particular care should be taken of the weaker individuals. "On this account," says Arthur Young, "there ought ever to be plenty of trough and rack room, that too many may not feed together; in which very common case, the weaker are not only trampled down by the stronger, but they are worried and become cowed and spiritless, than which there cannot be a more unfavorable state for thrift; besides, these are ever compelled to shift among the worst part of food. * * * This is, much oftener than is suspected, the chief reason of the difference so visible in a lot of beasts after a winter's keep." As the stronger animals generally manifest a remarkably domineering spirit, they should either be kept apart from the weaker, or else their horns should be tipped with balls to blunt them; a little care in this respect would prevent the sight of several gored and wounded animals, so often witnessed in cattle yards.

Whenever cattle become drooping and fall away in flesh, they should be immediately examined to see if this is not owing to lice which is frequently the case. When they are thus infested, it has been recommended, in order to repel them, to rub the upper part of neck and back with warmed hog's lard. An anecdote, just related, may possibly serve to throw a little light on the subject. A neighbor recently had several cattle in a declining state, and were supposed to be lousy. He inquired of a workman in his employ relative to the cause, and was informed that the lice crawled to the animal's nose every day to drink the drops of sweat, and that this was the cause of the drooping appearance of his cattle. He replied, that he would soon put a stop to that.

He accordingly tied a small string which had been previously drawn through mercurial ointment, or unguentum cœruleum, round the animal's neck in order to cut off the passage. The consequence was that in a few days a remarkable change was witnessed for the better; not probably however in consequence of the insects being deprived of their sweaty beverage, but from their abhorrence of the mercurial application.

Sheep require, equally with cattle, attention relative to keeping weaker and stronger individuals in the same flock. When any therefore appear spiritless and weak, they should be immediately separated from the flock, and placed in an enclosure by themselves, so that they may not be driven or crowded away by others, and where they may receive additional care and attention and more nutritive food. In this way, they may be often easily wintered, when they would otherwise soon perish. Lambs of the last season should always be kept separate from the rest of the flock; this is absolutely necessary.—*Genesee Farmer.*

[From the Poughkeepsie Telegraph.]

A GREAT LOT OF PORK.—Dutchess county perhaps stands as high almost as any we have any account of in many kinds of productions, and one great thing is the article of Pork. I often hear it told what such an one has done. As I have been a dealer in the article of Pork for many years, I will now give the public a statement of what old Dutchess and a small part of Columbia has done, commencing in the fall of 1824, and so on up to the fall of 1834.

Year.	*Hogs.*	*Weight.*	*Dolls.*	*Cts.*
1824	4095	1,016,997	50,441	85
1825	1096	266,273	11,425	65
1826	3253	749,568	30,115	54
1827	2652	700,116	36,941	47
1828	847	219,054	10,308	74
1829	848	195,706	8,606	91
1830	1171	295,748	16,415	99
1831	1860	423,363	20,982	29
1832	3501	804,516	45,633	52
1833	1457	364,685	20,154	38
1834	1953	514,198	28,327	12
Total,	22,733	5,550,224	$279,353	46

If the editors of the different newspapers would give the above a place in their papers it would confer a favor on the publisher. I don't wish to be understood that the above quantity of pork is all that was fattened in that time in Dutchess county. As I am pretty well acquainted with the business, I think it not much more than one quarter* of the quantity which was fattened in the time above stated. BORNT G. BURTIS.

Pleasant Valley, Dutchess Co. 2d Mo. 10, 1835.

* Probably not the 1-16th—Eds. Tel.

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BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MONDAY.

	PER.	FROM	TO
Beans, white field,	bushel.	2 00	2 50
Cattle, on the hoof,	100lbs.	5 50	6 50
Slaughtered,	"	2 00	4 00
Corn, yellow,	bushel.	63	64
White,	"	60	— —
Cotton, Virginia,	pound.	16	17¼
North Carolina,	"	— —	— —
Upland,	"	— —	18¼
Feathers,	pound.	35	37
Flaxseed,	bushel.	1 62	1 75
Flour—Best white wheat family,	barrel.	6 00	6 50
Do. do. baker's	"	5 50	6 00
Do. do. Superfine,	"	4 75	5 00
Super Howard street,	"	— —	4 75
" " wagon price,	"	— —	4 62
City Mills, extra,	"	— —	5 12½
Do.	"	— —	4 87
Susquehanna,	"	— —	— —
Rye,	"	— —	— —
Grass Seeds, red Clover,	bushel.	5 00	5 50
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 50	3 50
Orchard,	"	3 00	— —
Tall meadow Oat,	"	2 00	2 50
Herds, or red top,	"	1 25	— —
Hay, in bulk,	ton.	— —	— —
Hemp, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
Hogs, on the hoof,	100lb.	5 75	6 50
Slaughtered,	"	— —	— —
Hops—first sort,	pound.	15	— —
second,	"	13	— —
refuse,	"	11	— —
Lime,	bushel.	30	33
Mustard Seed, Domestic,	"	5 00	6 00
Oats,	"	30	33
Peas, red eye,	bushel.	— —	— —
Black eye,	"	87	1 00
Lady,	"	100	— —
Plaister Paris, in the stone,	ton.	3 00	— —
Ground,	barrel.	1 37	— —
Palma Christa Bean,	bushel.	1 50	1 56
Rags,	pound.	3	4
Rye,	bushel.	— —	— —
Tobacco, crop, common,	100 lbs	4 25	5 00
" brown and red,	"	5 00	7 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	9 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	6 00	12 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	12 00
" yellow,	"	9 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	4 00	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	9 00
Virginia,	"	5 00	10 00
Rappahannock,	"	— —	— —
Kentucky,	"	6 00	9 00
Wheat, white,	bushel.	1 05	1 10
Red,	"	1 00	1 02
Whiskey, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	28½	29½
" in hhds.	"	28	— —
" wagon price,	"	24½	25
Wagon Freights, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	— —	1 75
To Wheeling,	"	— —	2 00
		washed.	*unwash*
Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	50 *to* 60	24 *to* 26
Full Merino,	"	44 50	22 24
Three fourths Merino,	"	37 44	22 24
One half do.	"	33 37	22 24
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	30 33	20 22
Pulled,	"	31 38	22 24

BENE SEED.

JUST RECEIVED at this Establishment, and for sale, by the pound or in 12½ cent papers, a small quantity of the seed of this most valuable plant. It is very efficacious in the Bowel Complaints of children, and not difficult to be administered. The seed should be planted in April, in hills like beans, and the leaves will be in perfection in June. Two or three leaves being put into a tumbler of spring water, for 10 or 15 minutes, convert it into a mucilage, which being tasteless, children readily drink.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
Apples,	barrel.	$3 00	$5 00
Bacon, hams, new,	pound.	11	— —
Shoulders,	"	8	9
Middlings,	"	— —	— —
Butter, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	37
Roll,	"	15	25
Cider,	barrel.	— —	— —
Calves, three to six weeks old	each.	3 00	6 00
Cows, new milch,	"	17 00	30 00
Dry,	"	6 00	10 00
Corn Meal, for family use,	100lbs.	1 50	— —
Chop Rye,	"	1 50	— —
Eggs,	dozen.	19	20
Fish, Shad, salted,	barrel.	5 75	6 00
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	4 75	— —
Mackerel, No. 1, 2 & 3,	"	5 12	7 00
Cod, salted,	cwt.	2 50	3 00
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